G. R. S. III—1] 1920.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 25 of 20.

FILE HEADING.

Resolⁿ of the Govt of India, Dept of Eduⁿ (Sanⁿ), re instructions for the extermination of bubonic plague in India.

From

The First Asst Resident in Mysore

No. 831/283-1/18 Dated 21. 9. 20. Received 22. 9. 20

Diary No. 507	Enclos. 2 Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Fds two copies of Resolⁿ No 63/283-1/18-8-20 from the Govt of India, Dept of Eduⁿ (Sanⁿ), containing instructions for the extermination of bubonic plague in India.

~~NOTES AND ORDERS.~~

Cl 2. | No 8412/283-1/18 d/ 23. 9. 20 from the F. A. Resident—
Fds a copy of letter No 648 d/ 24. 8. 20 from the Govt of India (Sanⁿ Dept) suggesting for the consideration of the Local Govts & Administrations that this pamphlet may be translated into the principal vernaculars & distributed to the public as widely as possible and requests that the No of extra copies of the Resolⁿ required, if any, may be intimated not later than the 28th Sept '20.

NOTES—First Sheet may be intimated not later than the 28th Sept '20.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law File No. 25 of 1920-21.

Serial No.	
1)	Submitted with a draft to the Offg. Secy. Comrs.
	27/9/20
2)	J. & Secy D. M. 27/9
3	To The Secy Comrs. No. G. 6866 dt 27.9.20. Rd copy of the letter received from the Residency and requests to intimate at once the number of extra copies that will be required for the purpose as a reply has to be sent to the Residency not later than the 28th Sept 1920.
4.	From the Secy. Comrs, No. C. 292-2 dt 28.9.20 — States in reply to the above, that 10,000 copies of the pamphlet in Kannada & 2,000 copies in Hindusthani may be printed.
5)	Submitted with a draft to the Residency.
	29/9
6)	The Resolution of the Govt of India now dt 29/9 dt appd. be published in the Mysore Gazette for general information and, 500 copies of the same may perhaps be supplied to the Secy Comrs for distribution. The Resolution may also be got translated in the Translation Section of this office. orders solicited re: Hindustani Translation.
	If the above course is appd, no extra copies of the Resolution in English need be indented for. Besides, the date prescribed by the Residency viz 28.9.20 is past. Submitted for orders.
	29.9.20
	29.9.20 3rd Member)
7)	Draft appd 29/9/20.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

2116
29.9.20

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

1147
8899

Sam File No. 25 of 1920-21

Serial No.

6) Hon. no thing used in his resolution. All I enclosed has been received in the resolution which was published last year. The extra copies if received may be distributed when wanted by Health officers.

Hl
2/10

7) Issue
Dcs
29/10/20

5 To The F. A. Resident
Pol No 411 d/ 8.10.20.
Requests that a dozen more copies of Resolut in No 635 d/18.8.20 from the Govt of India may be forwarded.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
III
PROTECTION BRANCH.
5 OCT 1920

Sam 5/10/20

6. From the F.A. Resident, No 9312 / 283/1918 d/ 23.10.20 —
To 12 copies of the Resolu referred to in the above.

8) The 3rd Member has ordered that the copies if received may be distributed to the various Health officers. If approved, a copy will be sent to each of the three Health officers of the Cities of Bangalore & Mysore & the K.G.F. Draft submitted for

Please put up Draft
Hl
26.10.20

Sig 25/10/20 Sam 29.10.20 approval or other orders.

10) Issue
Dcs
29/10/20

7 To The Secy. Commn. No 8952 d/ 29/10/1920
With the Copies received from the F.A.R for distribution.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
III
PROTECTION BRANCH.
4 NOV 1920

P 4/11

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

4

Encl 2 Pol 469

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 21st September 1920.

DIARY No. 5077

No. 8317
283-1918

22 SEP 1920

1920-1921
SECTION Lang.
FILE No. 25-20
SERIAL No. 1

one copy
with 4 spare ~~copies~~

A copy of the marginally* noted ~~letter, with enclosure~~ Resolution, is forwarded,

No. 637 dated 18th August 1920, from the Government of India, Department of Education, (Sanitary).

with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore., for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 8142, dated the 23rd October 1919 and such action as the Durbar may think fit to take.

.....

PROTECTION BRANCH
23 SEP 1920

for *First Assistant Resident.*

BJ

R. O. 178.—R. P. B.—8 1920.—1,000.

No. 687.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SEP 10 1920

SANITARY.

Simla, the 18th August 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The investigation of plague.

The epidemic of plague which commenced in India in 1896 has formed the subject of investigation by expert authorities and of pronouncements from time to time by the Government of India. The Plague Commission of 1898—1901, presided over by the late Professor (afterwards Sir) T. R. Fraser, M.D., LLD., F.R.S., was hampered in its investigations by the fact that the etiology of the disease had not yet been fully explored. But it made valuable administrative suggestions, including the reorganisation of the Sanitary Department. In 1905 the Secretary of State for India, in collaboration with the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, created an Advisory Committee, whose investigations, published in the Journal of Hygiene, established the cause of plague and of its dissemination and thus indicated the measures which give the surest hope of its ultimate extermination. The causes and the measures for combating the disease were described in paragraphs 20 to 24 of the Government of India's Resolution on Indian Sanitary Policy, no. 888—908, dated the 23rd May 1914. In 1918 there were published a memorandum on preventive measures and in 1919 a general review of the progress of the epidemic by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These are some among many reports which have been made on the subject in India and elsewhere.

The need for a more active policy.

2. The etiology and epidemiology of the disease may now be regarded as fully investigated. The application of the appropriate measures could, in the circumstances of the country, only be very partial and some of those measures are by their nature opposed to the domestic habits of the people. The Government of India however are not fully satisfied that due advantage (even having regard to the difficulties of the problem) has been taken of the knowledge which is now at the disposal of the authorities and of the public at large. They believe that the extermination of bubonic plague is a matter merely of determined and organised efforts and that it is the clear duty of local Governments to put in train without further delay the action which, so far as human knowledge can foresee, is bound to banish this disease from the country.

Present conditions favourable for such a policy.

3. The present juncture is favourable for the initiation of a more extensive campaign against the disease. Owing to the character of the seasons, to the gradual conferment of partial immunity from the disease upon the rat-population of certain centres, and possibly to a change in the virulence of the causation organism, there has recently been evidence indicating a decline in the epidemicity of plague. In 1918-19 the mortality sank to less than one-sixth of the mean mortality from this disease during the past twenty years. In the year now current, though there are indications that the disease is again increasing, the mortality up to and including January was far below the average. Plague constitutes a notable example of seasonal disease, its intensity being at the lowest ebb in July, gradually increasing till it reaches its zenith in March and rapidly declining during the next four months. It is axiomatic that in every epidemic disease with marked seasonal prevalence the first and most obvious line of attack lies in reducing the number of foci of infection during the period of minimum intensity—*i.e.*, during the non-epidemic

season. The opportunity thus annually offered for the extermination of bubonic plague is rendered all the more favourable now by the fact that the disease appears to be passing through a period of low epidemicity.

The cause of plague.

4. The Advisory Committee created in 1905 and its workers established beyond doubt the radical causes of bubonic plague. These are now well known and it is unnecessary to allude to them here except only in so far as they bear on the practical problem of extermination. The disease is essentially a rat disease. The rat responsible for its maintenance is the black domestic rat, or *mus rattus*. This is the only species of rat which lives in intimate association with man. The black rat does not migrate to any distance. When the infection is present and the rat-population is sufficiently numerous to maintain an epidemic, an epizootic (or precedent out-break of disease among animals) takes place. If the rat-population is sparse, this epidemic either cannot arise or is of short duration. But attempts to reduce the rat-population are useless unless carried out continuously and on a large scale, since prolific breeding quickly compensates the results of any save organised destruction. The epizootic among rats is followed after an interval of not more than seventeen days by the outbreak of human plague. The infection is transmitted from rat to rat and from rat to man by the rat-flea. The plague-infected flea may live, apart from the rat-host, and remain infective for a period of twenty-three days, or, in low temperatures, even longer. In a hot dry climate, at a temperature above 80° Fahrenheit, the infected flea speedily dies—the probable cause of the cessation of plague at the onset of the hot season. But in certain districts of India the climatic conditions are such, that, given a sufficiency of black rats to maintain the infection, the disease may persist throughout those months which in other parts of the country are non-epidemic. Moreover, in any part of India, plague may persist among rats through the non-epidemic season without revealing its presence by unusual sickness or mortality among them.

The measures for dealing with plague.

5. The measures taken in India to cope with plague and its outbreaks fall under the following heads :—

(*i*) Hospitals for the treatment of the sick.

(*ii*) The evacuation of infected areas.

(*iii*) Anti-plague vaccination.

(*iv*) Rat-destruction.

(*v*) The erection of rat-proof grain stores.

These measures fall into two groups, according as they are intended to deal with existing outbreaks among men, or to go to the root causes and, by attacking the foci of disease, to stamp out the disease itself.

(i) Measures for dealing with human plague.

6. The erection of infectious diseases hospitals outside the large cities has been limited in the past by various circumstances—inadequate funds, the scattered nature of the population and the strong dislike of entering a hospital which is evinced by large numbers of the people. The evacuation of infected areas has in the past been the most popular of plague measures. To village-folk, accustomed to an out-door life and with their fields around them, it offers little hardship and is often resorted to spontaneously and with good results. In cities it is more difficult; when enforced, it has sometimes met with serious opposition and requires careful organisation and control. Voluntary evacuation of cities, when uncontrolled, has too often taken the form of a stampede which carries the disease to other and uninfected areas. Anti-plague vaccination is gaining in popularity; but the number of persons annually inoculated is small in comparison with those exposed to infection, and the immunity conferred probably does not continue from one plague season to another.

Need for extension and organisation of such measures

7. These measures, then, useful as they are, have not been carried out under perfect conditions, nor with that degree of organisation and that wide extension of application which would safeguard the people at large from the effects of an already existing epidemic. Nevertheless,

they have proved of benefit and, if more fully organised, are capable of still more satisfactory results. Until effective steps have been taken to eradicate the disease at its bases, it is necessary to persevere in them. The institution of infectious diseases hospitals, organised preparation of camps for evacuation of infected quarters, the multiplication of rural dispensaries and a great increase in rural areas of the number of medical practitioners capable of performing inoculation—these are the measures which it is incumbent on provincial and local authorities to continue so long as India is exposed to the epidemic and until the disease can be finally extirpated. Above all, propaganda-work is essential, in order that knowledge may be disseminated regarding the nature of the disease and the value of proper treatment, of evacuation of infected places and of inoculation.

(ii) Measures for dealing with the black rat.

8. But these measures, beneficial as they are and more beneficial as they may become if more fully organised and extended, form only palliatives and, even if carried to their highest perfection, are incapable of striking at the roots of the trouble. They constitute a useful line of defence against an attack already in progress. But reliance upon merely defensive tactics is futile in the contest against a disease whose causes and the sources of whose supply will remain unimpaired by the prosecution of these measures. The treatment hitherto adopted is the minimising of human plague. The true enemies are the rat and the rat-flea. The black rat is the primal cause and the host which carries the seeds of infection. It is only through offensive measures against the rat that a successful issue can be expected.

Value of improved housing and sanitation.

9. Such an attack does not necessarily or even most desirably proceed solely by way of rat-destruction. The separation of man from the rat is equally effective and in some centres may prove more suitable. This is evidenced by the history of plague in Europe. As late as the seventeenth century the houses of European cities were habitually overcrowded, small and dark. The towns were largely inhabited by a farmer population. Cattle were kept in the town-dwellings. Grain was stored in the houses. The black rat, who is a dainty feeder, consequently found ample food in and about human dwellings and took up his abode in close domestic association with man. The result was the creation of foci of infection and violent epidemics of plague. Improvements in housing conditions, measures of sanitation and the storage of grain in appointed places rendered the haunts of men a less comfortable home for the black rat. The close domestic association of this animal with man was thus broken and, as an inevitable result, bubonic plague disappeared from Europe. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century the predominating rat species in Europe was the black rat (*mus rattus*) ; now the commonest is the brown rat (*mus norvegicus*), which is never found in such close association with man. With the departure of the black rat from the houses of men and the consequent diminution of the species, the epidemic naturally died.

Thus, good housing and sanitation are the surest means of extirpating plague. In recent years town improvement schemes have been initiated in India and experts have drawn up plans and specifications for houses which can be erected at reasonable cost and will afford no comfortable habitation for the rat. Such measures however involve long periods of time for their completion and are dependdent upon the provision of funds and the extent to which the population at large are prepared to accept them.

Other measures.

10. Pending such general improvement, the next best solution of the problem consists in the protection of grain from the rat by means of better storage. This is a measure of the highest importance and, the Government of India believe, is not impracticable. Paragraph 15 of this Resolution deals with it in greater detail. But the provision of improved grain stores also will be a lengthy process ; and meantime the destruction of the rat presents a means of protection deserving of consideration. It is to these two matters that the Government of India now desire to draw special attention.

(a). Rat-destruction.

11. Experiments have already been made with rat-destruction in the Punjab and at Satara. An investigation into the results is proceeding in Bombay. The Indian Research Fund Association has turned its attention to the problem and

Major F. G. Kunhardt and Dr. G. D. Chitre were employed to make a series of experiments. The practical lessons gathered from their labours have been published* in a useful form.

The difficulties attending rat-destruction are as follows:—

(*i*) In order to be effective, the operations must be organised and on a large scale. Ill-organised or inadequate attempts are worse than useless.

(*ii*) The best means of destruction have yet to be devised

(*iii*) Unless the process is continued from year to year, it is useless.

(*iv*) Among some communities the destruction of the rat is regarded with aversion.

These difficulties are serious and the cost entailed in organised measures is considerable. But rat-destruction, as shown in the succeeding paragraph, cannot be overlooked, since it forms a valuable factor in the campaign against disease and in the efforts after national well-being. So fully is this realised in the United Kingdom that recent legislation has made it incumbent upon owners and occupiers of land in the British Isles at risk of substantial penalities to take all necessary and reasonably practicable steps for the destruction of rats and mice and against infestation of the land by these animals. Full-time experienced executive officers have been appointed to this end by many local bodies and by some industrial concerns.

Economic and sanitary value of rat-destruction.

12. On economic considerations alone, the universal adoption of measures for rat-destruction is highly desirable. It is hazardous to make any computation of the damage caused by rats in India. But it is probable that in British India alone the number of black rats (exclusive of other species) is about 375 millions, the quantity of grain devoured by which in the course of a year would amount to about one million tons. On this computation, and placing the cost of a ton of grain on the average at Rs. 160, the annual loss caused by the black rat in British India would be sixteen crores of rupees, or, at a two shilling rate of exchange, sixteen millions sterling. That this is a conservative figure is shown by the estimate, based on far more reliable data, for England, where a rat-population of only forty millions is computed to cause material damage of fifteen millions sterling annually. The Indian calculation deals only with the loss represented by the food of the black rat, not with loss from the wastage and other forms of destruction (to houses, etc.) for which he is responsible, nor with the additional damage perpetrated by the field rat. But the economic aspect of rat-destruction is entirely overshadowed in India by the health aspect. The diseases, especially plague, which the rat brings in his train, occasion a loss of efficiency and a wastage of adult life which not only seriously hampers development but causes an immeasurable amount of pain and preventible affliction. During the last twenty years plague has been responsible for an average of half a million deaths in each year. The black rat is the originator and source of this disease. Even in countries which are not liable to plague epidemics he has been recognised as the most expensive of domestic animals. Where plague exists, such an expression falls altogether short of an adequate description of the loss which he inflicts. His extermination will assuredly be followed by a complete cessation of bubonic plague; a substantial diminution in his numbers by a lessening in the extent and virulence of epidemics.

Principles which should govern rat-destruction.

13. The Government of India therefore maintain that, save in localities where it is strongly opposed by popular sentiment, rat-destruction forms, under present conditions, a necessary factor towards the elimination of plague. It is not necessary to institute (at least for health purposes) a universal campaign against the black rat. Apart from those portions of India where the rat-or flea-population is insufficiently large to create and maintain an

*A note on "Rat-reduction by Trapping and Baiting as Anti-plague Measures" by Dr. G. D. Chitre; issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and obtainable from his office free of charge.

epizootic, there are large areas where the extermination of the rat, though advantageous from the economic point of view, would be needless and ineffective for the stamping out of plague. Rat-destruction can be usefully carried out on the following principles :—

(*i*) Continuous measures are necessary in grain centres to which grain is imported from a distance.

(*ii*) In years when there is a likelihood of the importation of infection, measures are necessary in subsidiary grain centres and market-towns.

(*iii*) In villages and towns (especially those which are market-centres) where infection persists during the non-epidemic season, measures are necessary during that season and also during the subsequent plague season.

In all these cases the measures taken must be well organised in order to be effective. Special and experienced staff is necessary. In the larger grain-centres, where continuous destruction is desirable, the number of rats annually destroyed should be sufficient to keep down the rat-population below the danger level, *i.e.*, below the point at which an epizootic is probable. Experience appears to show that, if the number of rats annually destroyed equals or exceeds the human population of the locality, the likelihood of plague becoming established is greatly diminished.

(b). Isolation of the rat.

14. The second method which it is desirable under present conditions to prosecute is the isolation of the black rat from man, *i.e.*, his elimination from human dwelling places. In his admirable report* on plague, Major Norman White, lately Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, specified two main lines of action—the improvement of markets and of the grain stores of towns and the control of movements of grain and like merchandise from and through plague-infected centres.

Improvement of grain storage.

15. The improvement of grain-stores is manifestly free from some of the difficulties which rat-destruction involves. Religious scruples are not touched ; though some opposition is inevitable to any action which disturbs domestic habits, the better storage of grain is so obviously indicated both from the sanitary and from the economic point of view that hostility would soon be converted into appreciation. If the natural food of the rat is not to be found in the homes of men, he will desert those homes. Similarly, if grain-stores are maintained in a city, but are so organised as to be unapproachable by, or useless to, the rat, his numbers will diminish and the probability of an epizootic will be decreased. The methods which can be adopted are therefore two-fold.

(*i*) Markets and grain-stores can be removed from inhabited areas. The result will be that the rat can no longer live in contiguity with man ; and if the stores are so constructed as to be rat-free, the number of rats will be so much diminished as to make an epizootic among them unlikely.

(*ii*) Rat-proof or rat-free stores may be constructed in a city. The rat-proof godown is one which the rat is unable to enter. It presents difficulties in construction and involves considerable expense. The rat-free godown is one which the rat can enter but where he cannot remain. It is easily built. Major Norman White has made a design which can be carried out at reasonable cost.† Apart from some details of construction, the essentials are the exclusion of those things which (as well as grain) are requisite to the well-being and life of the

*"Twenty years of Plague in India, with special reference to the outbreak of 1917-18," by Major F. Norman White, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., published by Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, 1919. Distributed free by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

†A rat-free godown of 10′×10′ is estimated to cost Rs. 640.

rat-water and green food ; and also the exclusion from its proximity of any rooms occupied by man. In addition to Major Norman White's plan, a standard plan has been published by the Madras Sanitary Board. Godowns on the former design are being constructed at Lucknow and at Nasik. Railway Companies have been requested to take steps against rat-infestation of goods-sheds and the access of rats to wagons.

The task of improving grain-storage at the large distributing centres alone is one of magnitude and of time. But no measure is of greater importance for the extirpation of bubonic plague and other diseases, quite apart from economic reasons.

Control of grain movements.

16. The control of grain-movements would, if feasible, be of great value. For the black rat does not migrate from place to place, and plague can be disseminated over the country only by the conveyance of an infected rat or flea in merchandise or clothing. The rat-population is densest at grain centres ; and it is just to such centres that the infection is most likely to be carried. But economic considerations weigh heavily against the adoption of such control. A possible alternative is the erection at the larger distributing centres of plants for the disinfection of grain by hydrocyanic acid.

Summary of measures.

17. The causes of plague and the methods which may be adopted for its elimination have now been surveyed. Investigations have shown that an epidemic of human plague is invariably preceded by an epizootic among black rats. The black rat is not migratory ; save when living in proximity to man he is therefore harmless as an infective agent. A reduced rat-population, even if it remains in proximity to man, is incapable of maintaining a serious epizootic. While therefore the palliatives hitherto adopted-hospital-treatment, evacuation of stricken areas and anti-plague vaccination—must be sedulously maintained and the facilities for extending them increased, it has to be recognised that these are mere palliatives, that the initial responsibility for the outbreak and spread of bubonic plague rests on the black rat, and that the destruction or segregation of this animal is the obvious and only method which will exterminate bubonic plague. Since any measures which involve construction of buildings and considerable initial outlay must necessarily take time, it is necessary in the meantime to depend on rat-destruction carried out continuously in large grain-distributing centres and as required in villages and towns. But the erection of rat-proof or rat-free grain-stores resulting in the diminution of the rat-population is a method just as effective and free from the objections which might possibly be held to attach to rat-destruction. The Government of India trust that local Governments while neglecting no other method which may in the meantime assist in decreasing or eliminating this disease, will turn their special attention to the prosecution of this reform—a reform which, if carried out, would exercise a profoundly beneficial effect upon the health and economic well-being of the people at large. Detailed instructions, as contained in Major Norman White's memorandum on plague preventive measures, have already been circulated to local Governments with the Government of India's letter (Education, Sanitary) no. 119 dated the 18th April 1918. Finally, the ultimate goal of better housing and improved sanitary conditions will, the Government of India are assured, be kept steadily in mind.

Conclusion.

18. The Government of India believe that the present is a favourable time for taking more active steps than hitherto for the extirpation of a scourge which has infested India for nearly a quarter of a century and has cost her millions of valuable lives. They look to their medical experts, who have already added so greatly to the sum of knowledge and to the diminution of human suffering, and to the Indian Research Fund Association, under whose auspices valuable investigations have already been made, to carry out such further detailed researches as the local authorities in administrative control may find necessary for the practical application of the scientific knowledge already obtained. But it is for the local Governments to initiate a progressive policy and attack the disease at its sources rather than wait for renewals of its onset. Public health will in future be a transferred subject

and the Government of India consider that no more beneficial channels of activity can be found by future Ministers of Health than the extirpation of the epidemic diseases which at present threaten the Indian population.

Government of Madras.
Government of Bombay.
Government of Bengal.
Government of the United Provinces.
Government of the Punjab.
Government of Burma.
Government of Bihar and Orissa.
The Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
The Department of Commerce.
The Railway Department.
The Army Department.
The Legislative Department.
The Board of Industries and Munitions.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations, the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution ied in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 72ED—19-8-20—2750—A

Fol 492
Encl

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 24 September *1920*

DIARY No. 7009

No. 8412
283/1918.

24 SEP 1920

25/9/1920

A copy of the marginally* noted letter, ~~with enclosure,~~ is forwarded, 2

No. 649 dated 24th August 1920, from the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary).

with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore., for information and necessary action in continuation of Memorandum No. 8317, date 21st September 1920.

2. The number of extra copies of the English edition of the Resolution required, if any, may be intimated not later than 28th September 1920.

for *First Assistant Resident.*

BJ

R. O. 178.—R. P. B—8 1920.—1,000.

Letter No. 649, dated the 24th August 1920, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, (Sanitary), Simla, to all Local Governments & Administrations

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I am directed to refer to this Department Resolution No.637, dated the 18th August 1920, and to say that the Government of India believe that good results might be obtained by the publication in the vernacular of the instructions contained in that Resolution for the extermination of bubonic plague in India. I am therefore to suggest for the consideration of the local Governments and Administrations that this pamphlet may be translated into the principal vernaculars and distributed to the public as widely as possible. The Government of India will have no objection to any simplification or excision of technical terms which may be deemed necessary for this purpose, provided that no substantial modifications are made in the original Resolution.

2. I am to add that if extra copies of the English edition of the Resolution are required, they should be obtained direct from the Superintendent, Government Central Branch Press, Simla, before 1st October 1920, when the type will be broken up. The Superintendent is being instructed to comply with such requisitio from the local Government and Administrations.

"C O P Y"

REGISTRAR, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 5077.

Section Sani.
File No. 25 of 1920
Serial No 3

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191 .

No. 6966

To The Offg Sany. Comr.

Date of issue 29/9

Signed by

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Resolⁿ No 637 D/18-8-20 from the Govt of India, Dept of Edn (Sanitary), containing instructions for the extermination of bubonic plague in India, received from the First Asst to the Hon'ble the Resident at Mysore.

The Govt of India suggest that this pamphlet may be translated into the principal vernaculars and distributed to the public as widely over as possible.

I am therefore to request you to be so good as to intimate atonce the number of extra copies of the Resolu above referd to that will be required for the purpose, as a reply ~~to the Residency~~ has to be sent to the Residency not later than the 28th Sept 1920.

Ihave &c

for Chief Sec.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Immediate.

7119

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated the 28th Sept 1920.

No. C 292-2
Enc.

From

A. K. PANI, Esq., D.P.H., etc.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. G.C.966 San. 25-20-3 dated the 27th September 1920, I have the honor to state that 10,000 copies of the pamphlet in Kannada and 2,000 copies in Hindustani may be printed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner.

From

The Sanitary Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Dated 28.9.20

Despatched

Received

General No. C 292-2

No.

Enclosure No.

Subject.

Intimating the No. of copies of ~~the~~ the Government of India resolution on plague that might be printed.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 1009.

Section. Law

File No. 25 of 20

Serial No 5

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

No. Col 411

Date of issue 5th Oct 1920

To The First Asst to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

Signed by Mr. C. S. B. Iyer

Sd,

With reference to your Memo No 841 283-1918 dated 23d Sept 1920, I am directed to ~~request~~ request that a dozen ~~the~~ nu copies of the Resoln No 63) of 1888 20 of the Govt of India, Dept of Edn (Sanitary, may kindly be forwarded to this office

I have &c

Chief Secy to Govt

over.

29/9

Copied by

Examined by

DIARY No. 8899

19 -18

R. O. 2.—B. P. B.—2—1902.—5000.

SECTION

FILE No. 25 of 1920

SERIAL No. 6

No 9314 Encls. 12

283/1918

23 OCT 1920

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
PROTECTION BRANCH.
23 OCT 1920

FROM

MAJOR C. T. C. PLOWDEN, I. A.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1920.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.Pol.411 , dated the 5th October 1920, I am directed to forward 12 copies of Resolution No. 637, dated the 18th August 1920, of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary), regarding the Plague Preventive measures.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V. R. Menon

for FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

BJ

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 2/11

Signed by

Section

File No. 25-20

Serial No. 7

No. 6895-2(11)

To The Sanitary Commr

ni myore

Sir,

With reference to your letter No: C 292-2 dated the 28th Septr 1920, I am directed to forward herewith* 11 Copies of Resolution No: 637 of the 18th August of the Govt of India, Dept of Educn (Sanitary) regarding the plague prevn measures and to request you to be so good as to have the same distributed among the several Health officers.

over.

* one spare copy may be retained here.

I am to add that, as there is nothing
new in the Resolution (and as all
it contained therein has already been
brought out in the Govt order issued
at your Govt Consider that
there is no need to have the Same
~~from the Resolution of the Govt~~
~~dt the 18th August 1920~~ translated and published in
~~to~~ Kannada and Hindustani ~~and~~
~~at Her headquarters~~ as suggested
in your letter under reference.

I have &c

29/10/20

Chief Secy

29.10.20

For Chief Secy

The portion in brackets may perhaps be omitted.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by